

## Scientific Note

### Host Records for *Tetratoma concolor* LeConte and *Hallomenus scapularis* Melsheimer (Coleoptera: Tetratomidae and Melandryidae)

Fungus feeding by Tetratomidae and Melandryidae has largely been reported only in general terms by reviewing authors. Specific hosts seem to have been published only by de Viedma (1965, *Eos*, 41:483), Crowson (1963, *Entomol. Mon. Mag.*, 99:82), Leschen (1988, *Coleopt. Bull.*, 42:338), Paviour-Smith (1964, *Entomol. Mon. Mag.*, 100:71, 118), and Weiss (1919, *Psyche*, 26:132). Here, I report *Lentinus lepideus* Fr. (Basidiomycetina: Tricholomataceae) as a host fungus for Tetratomidae and Melandryidae, and confirm fungal relationships for *Tetratoma concolor* LeConte and *Hallomenus scapularis* Melsheimer.

*Lentinus lepideus* is a relatively abundant lignicolous fungus on barkless, weathered conifer logs, especially Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco) and grand fir (*Abies grandis* (Dougl.) Forbes). In eastern Oregon, sporocarps have been seen as early as mid-June, but are in their greatest numbers by mid-July. Sporulation seems to occur shortly after opening of the cap and continues for several days to almost 2 weeks. Fresh sporocarps have a rubbery texture with a dry surface and are persistent through summer, becoming hard and desiccated by late August. Mycetophagous beetles do not arrive in numbers on the fungus until cap opening.

*Tetratoma concolor* has been collected in abundance during July throughout eastern Oregon forests (Grant, Union, and Wallowa counties) on sporocarps of *L. lepideus* Fr. Large series of this beetle, up to 95 specimens per sporocarp, have been collected at: OREGON, Grant County, Beech Creek campground, elev. 1418 m, 24 km NNE Mt. Vernon, 19.VII.1985; Wallowa County, elev. 1200 m, 17 km W Troy, 22.VII.1985; and Union County, elev. 1500 m, 32 km NE Tollgate (Umatilla County), 22.VII.1985. Single, or few specimens have been found at a number of other sites. To date, larvae have not been found on the fungus, or otherwise discovered.

This beetle is typically found between the lamellae or at the stipe base. Grazing on basidia was observed several times, with a single observation of notching on a lamella. The beetle is most abundant during the early growth and sporulation stages of the host, and gradually becomes scarce through summer as the sporocarps senesce and desiccate.

Additionally, 3-6 specimens per sporocarp have been found on the mycorrhizal *Boletus edulis* (Bull. ex Fr.) Steinpilz (Basidiomycetina: Boletaceae) and on a *Boletus* sp. On these latter fungi the beetles were active on the hymenium surface and within the pores.

*Hallomenus scapularis* has been found in July, August and early September on *L. lepideus*, usually in association with *T. concolor* (see above collection records). However, this species is much less abundant than the latter with only 1-7 specimens per sporocarp. One observation suggests that this species may have been feeding on basidia, but confirmation of this has not been possible. Most specimens have been found between lamellae, with relatively few at the stipe base. Relative

abundance seems to peak in late July and early August, only slightly later than that of *T. concolor*, but *H. scapularis* continues through the senescence stages of the fungus.

*Acknowledgments.*—My thanks are extended to J. R. LaBonte, Portland, Maine, and C. C. Lorain, Moscow, Idaho, for collecting assistance and specimens; and to J. B. Johnson and J. P. McCaffrey, University of Idaho, for their comments on an early draft.

Paul J. Johnson, *Department of Entomology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.*